

The Ohio Statesman

MANTYREY & MILLER, Publishers.
500 W. MANTYREY, EDITOR.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1861.

Democratic Union Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hugh J. Jewett,
OF MARIETTA.

SUPREME JUDGE,
THOMAS J. SMITH,
OF MONTICELLO.

TREASURER OF STATE,
GEORGE W. HOLMES,
OF HAMILTON.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
OF SHELBY.

COMPTROLLER,
WAYNE GRISWOLD,
OF DELAWARE.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES W. FIFE,
OF CLEVELAND.

Meeting of the Union Democratic State Central Committee.
The Union Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Columbus, Tuesday, August 27th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Every member is requested to be present, and all the candidates on the Union Democratic State Ticket, are cordially invited to be present.

WAYNE GRISWOLD, Chairman.
Wm. S. Johnson, Secretary.
August 20, 1861.

THE OHIO STATESMAN For the Campaign.

We will furnish the different issues of the Ohio Statesman, during the Campaign, as follows:

The Daily Statesman, per month, \$1.00
The Weekly Statesman, per month, 25 cts.
The Ohio Statesman, per year, \$10.00
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CAMPAIGN STATESMAN

Yesterday we published the letter of Gov. DENISON to H. B. PAYNE, Esq., and Mr. PAYNE's reply. We this morning publish another letter from Mr. PAYNE, which will be taken up in our first page. We hope no one will fail to read it, and that all our Republican correspondents will publish it. When we read Gov. DENISON's letter, we were sorry that he had not expressed his feelings more fully. This letter of Mr. PAYNE utterly distinguishes the Governor. He is provoked, and has no one to blame but himself.

Practical Secessionists.

A theoretical Secessionist is one who believes in the right of a State to secede from the Union. The practical Secessionist labors to effect the dissolution of the Union. This may be accomplished in two ways:

First, by fostering, aiding in, and accomplishing a successful rebellion against the Federal Government, the Constitution and the laws. This is the position of JEFF. DAVIS and his co-conspirators.

Second, by making a war for the suppression of a rebellion, a war of one section of the Union against the whole people and institutions of the other, thus converting the effort of the Government to put down and punish individual traitors and rebels into a war of sections or of States against States. This is what certain politicians are practically doing, who are very loud in their protest against the "Government," and yet are very active in denouncing those who do not partake of their sectional animosity, as Secessionists.

The two classes of practical Secessionists we have described above, work into each other's hands. Whether all who are drawn into their ranks, are aware of it or not, both classes are working to a common end.

The rebellion was grounded upon, and has been sustained, mainly by a belief in the alleged hostility of a majority of the Northern people to the people and institutions of the South. Nothing can tend more directly to make that rebellion efficient, prolonged and successful in the end, than to convince the Southern people that that alleged hostility is real, by converting a war undertaken to disperse combinations of individuals in arms against the Government, into a war against the whole people of a section of the country, of against entire States considered as separate and distinct communities.

They who take up arms against the Government, and they who sow the seeds of a lasting and deadly feud between two sections of the country, are alike practical Secessionists, and are working in common for the dissolution of the Union.

The Toledo Blade is wonderfully out of humor, and talks about "lies" with so much discrepancy, as to convince any man that the editor was "brought up" where such the common sense of the Blade. We make all allowance for the disagreeable position of the Blade. It is not very humiliating to a paper that has been so devoted to Abolition Republicanism as it has, now to be compelled to disown and abandon its account of the injury it has been to the country. Fully convinced that "its principles are in conflict with patriotism," it sinks them. That is right—all such papers should sink. We are of the opinion, however, that it is from the force of necessity rather than choice. Rail away—we will forgive you.

Republican Nominations.

The Republicans of Harrison county have nominated the following county ticket:

Representative, John Latham; Treasurer, Frank Green; Auditor, A. L. Mages; Prosecuting Attorney, Amos Johnson; Recorder, Joseph Keas; Judges of Probate, J. B. Jennings; Surveyor, Jacob Jarvis; Inferior Director, John N. Haverfield; Coroner, Dr. J. B. McCullough.

Gen. Lyon—Why was he not Reinforced?

Gen. Lyon begged for reinforcements. The night before his death he said, "Alas! they do not come!" Since his death, seven regiments have been forwarded to sustain the troops which he commanded.—Louisville Democrat.

Gen. Lyon sent messengers to FARMOR for reinforcements several times, but they were not sent until after he was killed. FARMOR must explain this matter. FARMOR's manoeuvre was no doubt intended to catch FARMOR, and he did it well. Gen. Lyon said on the battlefield:

"I begin to believe our term of soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies; but, alas! they did not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of me."

The correspondent of the New York Herald in his account of the battle says:

"For two or three days before the battle, General Lyon changed much in appearance. Since it became apparent to him that he must abandon the Southwest and have his army cut to pieces, he had lost his former energy and decision. To one of his staff he remarked, the day before the battle, 'I am a man believing in premeditation, and ever since this night surprise was planned, I have had a feeling I cannot get rid of, that it would result disastrously. Through the refusal of Government properly to reinforce me, I am obliged to abandon the country. If I leave it without engaging the enemy, the public will call me a coward. If I engage him, I may be defeated and my command cut to pieces. I am too weak to hold Springfield, and yet the people will demand that I should fight a battle with the very enemy I cannot keep a town against. How can I result otherwise than against us?'"

"On the way to the field I frequently rode near him. He seemed like one who was overburdened, and seemed totally unaware that he was spoken to. On the battle field he gave his orders promptly, and seemed solicitous for the welfare of his men, but utterly regardless of his own safety. While he was standing where bullets flew thickly, just after his favorite horse was shot from under him, some of his officers interposed and begged that he would retire from the spot and seek one less exposed. Scarcely raising his eyes from the enemy, he said—

"It is well enough that I stand here. I am satisfied."

While the line was forming for the charge against the rebels in which he lost his life, Gen. Lyon turned to Major Sturgis, who stood near him, and remarked:

"I fear that the day is lost; if Colonel Sigel had been successful he would have joined us here. I think I will lead this charge."

He had been wounded in the leg in an early part of the engagement—a flesh wound merely—from which the blood flowed profusely. Major Sturgis, during the conversation, noticed that General Lyon's hat, and at first supposed he had been touching it with his hand, which was wet with blood from his leg. A moment after, perceiving that it was fresh, he moved the General's hat and asked the name of the wound in the head. "Major, nothing but a wound in the head," said General Lyon, turning away and mounting his horse. Without taking the hat held out to him by Major Sturgis, he addressed the troops he was to command with—

"For men! I will lead you!"

Two minutes afterwards he lay dead on the field, killed by a rifle ball through the breast, just above the heart. In death his features were the same troubled and pained expression that had been fixed upon them for the past week. His body was brought to town in the afternoon, and will be forwarded to his friends in Connecticut for interment.

We Progress.

The Democracy of Ohio at many of their county meetings—in Knox, Licking, Stark, etc.—have endorsed the propositions of Mr. Cox. In Indiana and other States they have done the same thing. At a Union mass meeting at Terre Haute, Indiana, they were read and unanimously endorsed. They are receiving the general concurrence of all true Union men, and even the Republican press, not from inclination, but from necessity has been compelled, to carry on the war and conclude a peace on the basis of those propositions. The New York organs of the Administration, the World and the Times, whose article we copy to-day, are beginning to acknowledge the sense and propriety of the first proposition, that the war must be carried on according to the rules of international law—the laws of moderation, justice and honor—such as are observed between two alien nations. In no other way can flags of truce, exchange of prisoners and fair treatment on the field of battle to the wounded be had. The other proposition that some means should be left open for the restoration of peace, is but a corollary from the first proposition. Congress will sooner or later be compelled to accept it. The Administration will of necessity be compelled to accept it. But they must remember its full meaning. No such restoration of peace by separation—no peace, without Union!

We see it often stated, that "it will be time enough to revive the Republican and Democratic parties when we know that we have a Government." This would look like a determination on the part of the Republicans to revive that party, after the Democracy have saved the Government. For the sake of humanity, don't talk about reviving that party, if we now succeed in saving the Government—if we get over this trouble, don't revive the cause that produced it.

Some of the Republicans are beginning to see that they were much mistaken in the South in many respects. They feared at the threat of a dissolution of the Union; they now see it a danger not to be moved at. They thought that South was contemptuously weak, rather a mistake, as they see now. We recommend to them, after that grave mistake, to abandon Republicanism and to persevere. It will not do to depend on it.

We clip the above from the Louisville Democrat, edited by that solid Union Democrat, Col. HANNEY, who has just been elected by the Union men of Jefferson county, Kentucky, to the Legislature. The same man so beautifully complimented by the Cincinnati Commercial, Zanesville Courier, and other Republican papers.

"Let H. J. Jewett come on with his Central Ohio Railroad Irish mud diggers, all he can buy and hire, and we will clean them out next October."—Dayton Journal, August 13.

It is perhaps all very well for the editor of the Dayton Journal, while he is comfortably stored away in his snug berth in the Postoffice, to cast his dirty slurs at the "fish mud diggers," while tens of thousands of gallant fishermen are in arms at the call of the President to protect the Capital of the nation, and "maintain the Constitution and the Union." The Dayton Journal is a very proper organ of the new Republican party.

The secessionists are cunning in their management, and resort to very ingenious devices to deceive the Federal Government. We believe many of the pretended deserters from their army are spurious deserters. Some come as Northern men who say they were pressed into the Confederate army, and pretend to give minute details of the forces, positions, defenses and intentions of the enemy; but so far as these statements have been tested they have generally proved untrue. The other class came some Northern men from Richmond, affirmed that the fortifications about this city were not all formidable or extensive, whereas there is no doubt that the fortifications about this city are formidable, and extend many miles. Some accounts say fifteen—beyond the metropolitan area.—Boston Post.

Arrest for Treason in Philadelphia—Pierce Butler in Custody.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning.]

Yesterday morning a dispatch was received from Secretary Cameron ordering the arrest of Mr. Pierce Butler, one of the most noted men of the country, formerly a resident of this city, but recently a resident of the South, and an alleged extensive slave owner. The order of arrest was accompanied with a description of the probable location in which Mr. Butler would be found. Mr. Butler immediately set out upon the search, and after dining upon the exact premises designated (a large boarding-house in Broad street, above Pine), disposed of his deputies, Messrs. Sharkey, Jenkins and Schuyler, in a manner most likely to prevent the escape of the prospective and distinguished prisoner. The marshal then procured a carriage, which was placed in a convenient position. He then rang the bell, which was answered by the door of the house, who produced Mr. Butler. The marshal read the order for arrest, and placed hands upon the gentleman, in the name and by the authority of the United States Government. Mr. Butler looked somewhat crestfallen, but delivered himself up without remark.

Pierce Butler, a prisoner of the United States Government, was then placed in the hands of the deputy marshals, whilst Marshal Millard proceeded to overhaul the accounts and books of the prisoner. The search was conducted with the greatest care, and the entire premises, nothing was found to directly implicate Butler in any design against the Government.

As the prisoner was placed in the carriage the lady of the house said to the first shock of the eyes between the two young giants. We shut our eyes against the deadly struggle. We are calmer now. We are all calmer. We are satisfied that these warlike abjects, who were so lately in the front of the great battle of the South, are now in the hands of the Federal Government. Since their discomfiture has assumed the character of a rout, they have been carried on upon strictly humanitarian principles. If we are to believe the American press, an American battle has never yet been so dangerous as an American passenger boat, and not much more so than an American railway. The hostile forces shall each other out of strong fortresses, leaving a single line of communication, a battle in Western Virginia, which determined the fate of a district at the expense of less than a score of casualties; and a great stand-up battle is fought between 150,000 men, ending in a rout and a twenty miles run; "Grand Army of the Potomac" reaches Alexandria, the New York Herald reports that "the killed and wounded on our side will be between three and five hundred."

It is very difficult to gauge the solidity of anything American—except a great battle. We know that there was a great rout in front of that gap which runs into the hills, for we were represented in the rout, and may say that we saw it with our own eyes and heard the cannonade with our own ears. There was a great battle, and the number of men present at the battle amounts to the high figure of 150,000. These facts, however, everything seems to indicate that the "Grand Army of the Potomac" is the American people like a burlesque of the progress of Xerxes to the Hellespont. The great National victory of Bull Run, which was fought on the 21st of July, was a thing of the North, and the Northern papers, for hours, while yet in print, upon the confines of fancy and possibility. The subject, the ultimate reality, was what we could have least believed. Perhaps we ought to have anticipated that the same fortune who had borne the homesteads on their line of march, would speed back over the embars with pale faces in their panic flight. But this never did occur to us. It requires the testimony of the Americans themselves, and the witnesses of our own eyes, to suggest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for twenty miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other American patriots abstained from pursuing these 75,000 fleeing men, because they were not informed how they frightened these men. Even the artillery was not captured, but picked up. The guns were left behind, because they impeded the flight of the army, and they might have been a great advantage, if the apprehensions of the generals would have allowed them to take advantage of the leisure which the prudent conduct of the war was so ready to afford. On the other hand, our correspondent thinks that the panic was not so great as it has been represented to be, and that the "Grand Army of the Potomac" is the American people like a burlesque of the progress of Xerxes to the Hellespont.

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